# DISS DEBAR SAYS

## SHE IS NOT IN IT

She Classes Luther R. Marsh's Latest Friends as Among the Most Phosphorescent Sort of Spiritualistic Frauds.

ARCHER NOT "OF BROOKLYN.

While the Aged Man of Wealth Communes with Chosts His Nophew Remains in Poverty in New York.

The many friends of Luther R. Marsh were startled resterday by the exclusive story in the HERALD telling how the aged lawyer has again fallen among the mediums, who are tapping his the patriarchs and prophels and permitting him to enjoy high jinks with the phosphorescent forms of more modern ghosts represented by one "Pro-

To the general public the HRHALD's story was a complete revelation, but when I went among the professing and professional spiritualists of this city and Brooklyn yesterday I found that they had already heard that the old man was still paying tribute to Cosar, not to say Cosar's ghost.

fessor" Archer, reputed to be from Brooklyn.

NOT FROM BROOKLYN I learned that "Professor" Archer is not from Brooklyn at all, but from New York, a city which he is said to have left somewhat hurriedly in connection with some extraordinary presents which were sent to the spiritland from Fifth avenue, this city. He is said to have practised his profession with a good deal of financial success.

"I knew him as a palm reader at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street," said Professor Van Horn, the test medium. "He was very successful in his pro fession-took in \$25 a day. I don't know where he

The proprietor of the spiritualistic hall in Brooklyn, who is an authority on mediums, though he does not believe that all the ladies and gentlemen who claim honors in the profession are above suspicion, said he never had heard of the "Professor," but Mrs. Huyler he knew as one of those so called mediums whom he placed in the class of "scalv."

Strange to say, also, none of the spiritualists with whom I talked had heard of the wonderful book compiled by Mr. Marsh with the help of Mrs. Huyler, medium, and Miss Emma Law, stenographer, though the venerable compiler imagines that it is a text book for "believers."

A PHOSPHORESCENT PRAUD. But Mme. Diss Debar, the ex-high pricatess, appeared to know the whole shameful business. It is believed in Middletown that this famous woman still has a finger in the ple of finance which has so many plums for mediums, but she indignantly de-nies that she ever has had any connection with "Professor" Archer, and as for Mrs. Huyler, the Diss Debar suspects that she was a caller at the Madison avenue residence under the guise of a magnetic healer when she, the Diss Debar, reigned there as queen.

"I have attended the scances of this man Archer."

magnetic healer when she, the Diss Dobst, reigned there as queen.

"I have attended the seances of this man Archer," she said, "and they are the cheapest kind of a fraud. The spirits that he produces in his dark scances are no other than himself togged out in raiment saneared with phosphoras.

"For years I have attended and studied these dark seances, and I have incurred the enmity of Spiritualists by unbesitatingly pronouncing all their so-called phenomena fraudulent. Archer came from California and is a satellite of the notorious Minnie Williams, of Forty-third street, the protege of Mrs. John Anderson.

BOW ABOUT THIS, MR. MARSE?

"I know all about this Middletown business and it is shameful from beginning to end. I not only know that Mr. Marsh has expended \$5,000 or \$6,000 on Mrs. Huyler's house, but I know the bank in which \$25,000 more of his money has been deposited to her credit. And the most shameful part of it all—and this is why I speak at all, for to keep silent would be to make, myself an accessory—is that Mr. Marsh, who is many times a millionnaire, permits his nephew, Douglass a. Stewart, the only heir to Emma Marsh, his wife, to go about the city almost barefooted, while these greedy frands are living in princely inxury under his bounty.

"I have reason to believe that my own arrest and the proceedings which led to my wearing the royal robes of justice were caused, not because of my making spirit paintings come upon the canvas for Mr. Marsh, but because I was supposed to lavereceived the gift of a house at his hands, and that it was caused primarily by the same gang which has now got its clute less upon him.

"As all the world knows and as he himself testified I paver received a dellar from him. On the contrary I put \$35,000 of my own money, which I had earned as a medium from some of the richest families in New York, into that house. It has all been taken from me, and I have nothing now, but I am happy. For now I cown everything that is good.

MOURNE FOR LITTLE DODO.

"I forgave Mr. Marsh every

good.

MOURNS FOR LITTLE BODG.

"I forgave Mr. Marsh everything but one, and that is when he took Mr. Gerry into my house and stole away my children—my little Dodg, who was only seven years old, and whom I have never seen since, and my older child, with her income of \$300

a week.

Since then I have had nothing to do with him.

"I can prove everything that I have said (she had said a great deal more than I have reported, and the time may come when it will be necessary for me to do so. I am very patient. I would do nothing to redross my own wrongs and I am aworn to charity. I must see no wrong and think no wrong. But if the interests of justice domaind it I shall speak, and I can bring the documents to prove all my assertions." assertions."
Diss Debar is boarding at the house of Mrs.

Dr. Huggles, somewhat famous as the friend of fallen Spiritualistic stars, at No. 492 State street, Brooklyn. the gives an occasional private scance. A few days ago in Troy she anused a large audionce by bringing out a portrait of General Grant on a large canvar with no apparent intervention of

human agency.

But she says that she is sick of Spiritualism, and if her great coming fast with Signor Succi is successful she is going to quit it.

Meanwhile, what of Mr. Marsh and his new found triesda? Is it possible that nothing can be done to open the eyes of the aged and venerable lawyer?

### SPIRITUALISTIC SECEDERS.

#### A NEW GHOST SOCIETY FORMED AMID SOME RATHER UNCANNY LOGIC.

A new society of ghost seekers was inaugurated yesterday at Knickerbooker Conservatory, No. 44 West Fourteenth street. The avowed title of the organization is "The New Society of Ethical Spiritnalists" and the pastor is Mrs. Helen T. Brigham. It is a revolt from the Adelphi Hall Spiritualists, and the seceders want to be known as the Simon Pure spiritualists.

The seceders have issued a manifesto setting

forth that "the time has come when the true

Spiritualist should stand before the world as a disseminator of the truth of continued existence after the death of the body, and of spiritual com munion." The new ethical people also call upon munion." The new chical people also call upon their fellow ethicals to fearlossly denounce fraud and imposture, be the friends of good morals and the avowed enemies "of all immorality."

The study little room was well filled last evening, only a few men being present. The "service" differed little in form from a Methodist meeting, but in matter very considerably.

First there was a song, then a "prayer," next an address, them more songs and finally a collection. There were two male voices and the owners entertained the audience to the accompaniment of a piano.

tained the audience to the accompaniment of a plane.

Mrs. Heien T. Brigham, a slim and pleasing person, occupied the pulpit, supported by her mother with a beautiful head of white curiy heir, and a gray bearded gentieman who looked very much like andrew H. Green. Mrs. Brigham stood up—she had her charming bonnet off and she were a corasge bouquet—and closing her eyes she prayed.

She did it very sweetly, very posticully and very quietly, and the way she apostrophized the "spirit of truth" was quite winning. There was no applause when she got through, although the preceding "hymns" had been applauded.

Next he eiterly gentleman on her right got up and announced that he had been forty years an investigator. The gist of his speech, or sermon, or address, or whatever he pleases to call it, was that he did not know nothing. and that he could not tell how he came to know that he know that he did not know nothing.

That will give you an idea of the lucidity or his

not know nothing.

That will give you an idea of the lucidity of his talk. After following him through the intricacies of his language and the muddless of his logic it occurred to me that he looked upon "force" as that "spirit of truth" whom Mrs. Brigham had been

priestess of this cult intimates ought to be done with the "spirit of truth."

I never dreamed before that the thermometer on a hot day was the spirit of truth.

CHARGES AGAINST A VICE CONSUL IT IS SAID THAT HE REPUSES TO SHIP AMERI-CAN SALLORS UNLE S THEY BUY HIS FATHER'S

Cwilliam Thompson, an able seaman, just discharged from the ship Portland Lloyds, Captain A, T. Forbes, now lying in the Eric Basin, unfolded a tale of woe yesterday in which Vice Consul Muller at Valparaiso figures.

Thompson said he arrived in Valparaiso last June on the bark Calbarien, from Sydney, New South Wales. The seaman was only a short time in Val-paraise when he called on Vice Consui Mulier on

on the bark Caibarien, from Sydney, New South Wales. The seaman was only a short time in Valparaises when he called on Vice Consul Muller on official business.

Vice Consul Muller's father is the keeper of a sallors' store and salcon in Calla Blanco, Valparaiso; so Thompson teld me yesterday, and he said it is necessary for every captain who desires seamen to make a requisition for them at Muller, Sr.'s, store. If a man obtains a place for a few days on beard one of the ships in port working off the cargo \$1 is deducted from his pay, which, Thompson declares, Vice Consul Muller's father gets for the privilege of working on the vossel.

Another charge that Thompson makes against vice Consul Muller's that that official will not permit a man to sign his papers with the ship's captain unless the seaman has been procured through Muller's bureau and obtained his outfit in his shop. "Unless," said Thompson, "you buy at that store a shipment is out of the question. It is only in the presence of a runner from the Vice Consul's father's store that a seaman will be permitted to sign articles with the ship in need of a crew."

Thompson left Valparaise on august 8 in the Portland Lloyds. At the time the ship arrived in that port it was commonly known among the seamen in quest of work that the second mate in the work was sumething of a martinet, and consequently it was impossible for Captain Forbes to obtain a crew. But it was learned that the second mate in the most of the possible for Captain Forbes to obtain a crew. But it was learned that the second mate in the most of the consequently it was impossible for Captain Forbes to obtain a crew. But it was learned that the second mate in the most of the former's built of sell with Captain Forbes. The former's built of sell with Captain Forbes. The former's built of

parsiso, and there were any number of sailors ready to go aboard.

Thompson asserts that, with the other men, he was at Muller's store and made arrangements to sail with Capsain Forbes. The former's bill of goods amounted to Sr, divided as follows:—Shipping fees, Sō; two bars of soap, S1; a sheath kulle, Si.

Thompson told me yesterday that the shipping fee went to Vice Consul Muller, which is a violation of the shipping laws governing the shipping of American sailors in foreign ports.

When Thompson arrived at Valparaiso he was informed by Vice Consul Muller that when he paironized Muller's store he could be shipped.

Thompson showed a permit to reship duly signed by Vice Consul P. W. Kenna at Sydney, but he claims that Vice Consul Muller declared that he (Muller) was running the Valparaiso department.

When Thompson finally obtained leave to ship on the Portland Lloyds he says he told Vice Consul Muller that he would enter a complaint with the Secretary of State at Washington, but with a laugh the Vice Consul replied that that sort of intimidation was worn out, he had heard it so often.

EXPLORER STANLEY HONORED.

THE GUEST OF THE PRESS CLUB AT THEIR ANNUAL DINNER.

Henry M. Stanley was the guest of the Press Club at their annual dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday night.

The dinner was a big success. Colonel Cockerill presided. Among other guests present were General Sherman, Richard Watson Gilder, Murat Halstead, Speaker W. F. Sheehan, Senator Plumb, J. Q. A. Ward, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, Frederick Villiers, Judge John R. Brady and Major J. B. Pond. Colonel

Judgo John R. Brady and Major J. B. Pond. Colonel Cockerill made a very felicitous speech in introducing the guest of the evening.

"It is fitting," he said, "that an association organized in the interest of working newspaper menshould honor one whose record is pre-eminently that of a successful newspaper man. Beglinning as a correspondent and reporter in this city, our guest has gathered the laurels of fame all sleng the lines of heroic journalism. Whether following armies in Abyssunia or in Spain, or serving the cause of civilization in the jungles of Africa, his endeavors have been uniformly crowned with success. He is a reporter who has never failed on an assignment. Hence our guild is proud of him; hence the New York Fress Club is proud to carry his name upon its honorary roll."

In his response Mr. Stanley told something about the biggest assignment he ever received—that from the Henach to find Livingstone. It was a tough job and the obstacles ancountered at the start were greater than those which he had to confront in setting out on any off his subsequent expeditions. But he stack to it, just as he had stuck to any other task which, as a reporter, he had been required to undertake. He stuck to it for nine months and was then able to report that his assignment was finished, for he had found Livingstone.

Before he concluded he told the newspaper men

Stone. Before he concluded he told the newspaper men that he thought they were a very fine lot of fellows and always had thought so, and had often wished that he had some of them with him when he was working his way through the interior of Africa.

The newspaper men showed thair appreciation of

of Airica.

The newspaper men showed their appreciation of
the compliment by singing, with all the energy
they could command, "For He's a Jolly Good Fei-Other speeches were made by Murat Haistead. Judge McAdam, General Sherman, Richard Watson Gilder, J. Q. A. Ward and Speaker Shechan.

TRANSFERS AND MORTGAGES.

THE OFFIC AL BECORD OF BECENT TRANSAC-

TIONS IN REAL ESTATE. The following shows the real estate transfers and mortgages in the Register's office Saturday:-

The following shows the real estate transfers and mortgages in the Register's office Saturday:—

\*\*REGOLDER'S ASSESSED A

years f. Joseph P., to Bradley & Currier Co., s. ts. o. of 184 av.; 1 year M. J. to E. L. Kalisch, n. s. Soth st., w. 3,850 5,000 ; I year oneph, to Emigrant Industrial Savings 14,000 th at, w. av. A: 1 year, to M. Mahon, B. c. cor. 9th av. and 57th st.; Syears. Lexington improvement Company to M. S. Wise, Lexington av., s. w. cor. 34th st.; I year. McKelvey, John, to i., Wiener, 135 Perry st.; 5 55,000 McKeivey, John, to L. Wiener, 135 Perry st.; 5
years.

Miller, Charles W., to J. F. Kernochan, s. s. 142d
st. a. of Willis av.; 3 years.

Matthews, George, to Equitable Life Ascurance
Sectaty, s. s. 75th st., s. of av. A; 2 years.

Minsky, Lonis, to S. Phillips, lot 1, 282, 1238 map
James Delancey: 6 years.

Silva, George, to J. L. Peyton, plot E, map E, Stein
moil: 3 years.

Silva, George, to J. L. Peyton, plot E, map E, Stein
moil: 3 years.

Silva, George, to J. L. Peyton, plot E, map E, Stein
av. n. of 7th av.; 4 years.

Silva, Ha, to M. A. A. Woodcock, n. s. 34th st., s.
of 7th av.; 4 years.

Silva, Homes, to H. Well, 1,484 and 1,486 Sd av.;
1 year.

1 year.

HONORING SERGEANT CLARK.

Hugh Clark, a sergeant of the Mercer street police station, donned his sixth gold sleeve stripe yesterday, making the thirtieth year of his connection

with the police force. Many of the Sergeant's friends gathered at his residence, No. 263 Seventh street, on Saturday

residence, No. 263 Seventh street, on Saturday evening and congratulated him. Among the gifts they brought him was a beautiful floral piece from some of his brother policemen.

The Sergeant is one of the oldest men in term of service in the department. He was appointed twenty-two days before Sergeant John Selicher, of the Information Bureau at the Ceutral Office, who recently put on his sixth gold stripe, one for each five years of duty. One of Clark's most important arrests, which occurred soon after his appointment, was that of "Champion Pete," at one time a well known forgor, who had in his possession a package of forged checks upon Philadelphia sand Washington banks.

"Champion Peta" was convicted and died in

"Champion Peta" was convicted and died in prison. Clark was in the draft riots of 1863 and attracted the attention of his superior officers at that time by his bravery.

### ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

While Letter Carrier Stophen Bohen, of No. 30 Wilapestrophizing.

"What is force?" he asked, and then he explained:—"Force is heat and heat is light," and then it dawhed upon me that the proper thing to do when the thermometer stood at ninety-six degrees in the share, was not to swear at it, but fall down and worship it, as the charming high

# OF A WIRE WOUND GUN

Brown's Segmental Tube System To Be Subjected to a Strain That Will Either Burst It or Prove Its Strength.

THIRTY TONS TO THE SQUARE INCH

Army Ordnance Officers Will Have Charge of the Test at Sandy Hook.

One of the recent decisions of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, it is said, has been to fix the length of navy breech-loading rifle guns at thirty-five callbres—that is, a gun will be thirty-five times as long as the diameter of its projectile. The object of this increase in the length of guns is to obtain a higher velocity of the projectile without increasing the pressure in the chamber to a point where the safety of the gun will be endangered or the life of the piece materially shortened. The result has been to get a large increase in velocity; but, of course, with added weight and some inconvenience due to the greater length.

EXCESSIVE LENGTH A DISADVANTAGE. While the increase of weight is reason for some objection the greater length is likely to be more serious. It is matter for grave question whether the heavy guns on board armored ships will be fit for service longer than fifteen or twenty minutes after an action begins unless they have armored protection over at least two-thirds of their length. The storm of rapid fire projectiles weighing from three to sixty pounds that will be hurled at one ship by another can hardly fail to strike the long guns that may project beyond the armor protection. As the largest guns are necessarily considerably exposed they may be struck on the chase and disabled very early in a fight.

It has, therefore, been deemed desirable by many ordnance experts that the heavy guns should be given armor protection over their whole langth. The enormous addition to the weight of armor involved in such an arrangement, however, with our present length of gun, has made it difficult if not impossible. Of course the necessity for high in-Itial velocity for the heavy guns is apparent, and this velocity has been obtainable only by using a

this velocity has been obtainable only by using a slong gun with safe powder pressures; or, if a shorter gun be used, by giving a powder pressure so great as to rack it to pieces.

The value of whise wound ouns.

For these and other reasons attempts have long been in progress to build guns wound with wire, because it was generally conceded that if the mechanical difficulties in the way of building a wire wound gun could be overcome it would stand a very much greater strain than that permissible in a gun built by any of the other known methods. The mechanical difficulties have been so great, however, that no wire wound gun ever built of a larger calibre than one inch has fully met the reasonable expectations of the advocates of that system until now.

At the present time there are three such guns in course of construction—one by the Army Ordnance Bureau at the Waterviet Arsenal in this State, one at the Waterviet Arsenal in this State, one at the Waterviet Arsenal in this State, one at the Reading from Works, Reading, Pa. The two former have been undergoing experiments for many months, and it is as yet impossible to say when they are likely to be thished. The third has just been begun, but the indications are that it will be ready for trial at the Sandy Hook range in the early summer or sconer.

As a preliminary to its construction a test cylinder, twenty inches long has been made exactly as the whole gun will be built, and this sylinder will probably be tested by United States ordnance officers some day this week. As the cylinder is to be subjected to internal powder pressure far in excess of that caused by the explosion of the heaviest charge used in the chamber of a standard service gun, it is evident that the principle upon which this wire wound gun is constructed will be thoroughly tested.

which this wire wound gun is constructed will be thoroughly tested.

The Brown segmental tube wire system was fully described in the Health last spring, when the lines gun made on this principle successfully penetrated three inches of wrought iron. It consists of a steel core composed of a large number of segments, as shown in the accompanying cut:—A is the bore, B shows the steel segments, C is the wire wound around the segments, D is a steel jacket

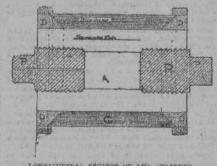
to protect the wire.

It does not take an expert to see the great advantages of this method of construction. The steel segments are so accurately made that when assembled together they fit into place exactly and make a hollow cylinder, upon which the wire is wound. As each segment is less than a half inch in thickness at its outer edge and less than a quarter of an inch thick at its inner edge, there is no difficulty in rolling each one without a possible defect. Similarly every piece of wire wound outside the segments is homogeneous and flawless and a uniform strength is absolutely certwin in every part.

WAY THE MADE TO STANDARD OF THE STANDARD to protect the wire.
It does not take an ex-CROSS SECTION.

WHAT THE CYLINDER IS LIKE.

The test cylinder, to be tried in a few days, is an exact reproduction of the powder chamber of the 5-inch gun. It is 20 inches long and the diameter



of the bore is 5 inches. There are 72 steel segments, forming when put together a core the walls of which are 3 inches in thickness. A cross section of each segment is a rhomboid having two sides 3 inches in thickness. A cross section of each segment is a rhomboid having two sides 3 inches long each, white the other two are 0.48 inch and 0.25 inch respectively. There are 29 turns of wire wound over the segments, making the wire jacket 2 inches thick. The cylinder has a steel cap or ring at each end shrunk around the segment are, and at each end shrunk around the segment are, and at each end also will be a screw breech plug—P and P in the cut. A is the interior of the powder chamber next is shown the segmental tube, then comes the wire C, and D D D D are sections at the steel caps. There is a vent hole through the centre of the left hand plug, to be used to explode the charge in the powder chamber A, which when tall will hold \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pounds.

He is intended to place a powder charge in the powder chamber A, then acrew in the breech plugs. P and P, and explode the pawder through the minute vent hole. Pressure gauges will be acrewed into the inner face of one of the breech plugs and the pressure will be measured and recorded. The causal pressure in ordinary high power guns is from its to it tons per square inch. The test cylinder will be fired with a pressure of 25 to 35 tours. As both ends will be plugged up the only escape for the gas will be through the vent hole, two-tenths of an inch in diameter. The cylinder is expected to survive a series of ex-LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE CYLINDER.

plosions, and if it undergoes a strain of more than 25 tons to the square inch without disruption tha strength of the system will have been conclusively

proven.

Of course no such pressure need be used in actual gan practice. With 22 to 25 tons pressure per square ince the 5-inch gun will give a velocity of 2,500 feet per second, about 20 per cent more than the velocity now secured in the standard 5-

of 2,500 feet per second, about 20 per cent more than the velocity now secured in the standard 5-inch gur.

The steel of which the segments are made is a special grade of targenter's attect. In its annealed condition its physical qualities were as follows:—Elastic limit, 72,390 pounds per square inch; congation after rupture, 31 per cent in 5 centim in tres. This steel was then rolled into segments and treated by a special process in order to set up special conditions of elasticity. The physical conditions of the steel were then as follows:—Elastic limit, 125,000 pounds per square inch; tensilo strength, 175,000 pounds per square inch; tensilo strength, 176,000 pounds per square inch; tensilo strength, 176,000 pounds per square inch; tensilo strength, 176,000 pounds per square inch, and it would readily have stood a tension of winding that would have produced this compression at the surface of the bore. It was, however, deemed wise net to tax the wire to this extent. The cylinder is, therefore, wound under a tension, which will produce a compression between the segments at the surface of the bore of 50 tons per square inch; what THIS TEST MAY MEAN.

These figures are the results obtained by careful experiment during the last six months. Should the test cylinder and the completed gun bear out in practical operation the theoretical calculations of the inventor the importance of this system can hardly be overestimated. For land purposes guns can be built having thirty-three per cent greater efficiency per ton of weight than is now obtainable from the built up guns. For the navy there can be constructed a much shorter and lighter gun than the one now in use, while equal muzzle energy will be insured.

Ordance experts.

Ordance experts.

NAVY FLAG OFFICERS' ORDERS,

NAVY FLAG OFFICERS' ORDERS. MOST OF THE EXPECTED CHANGES IN COM-

MANDS POSTPONED FOR AT LEAST A Y AR. FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. COUNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1891

The slate of changes in important naval commands has been materially altered. It appears now that Rear Admiral Belknap, commanding the Asiatic station, has asked to remain on the Chine station for another year. It is understood that his request will be granted.

Rear Admiral Benham, who was booked for his relief, will remain in command of the Mare Island Navy Yard for another year.

The plan for the consolidation of the North Atlantic squadron and the squadron of evolution is also off for at least another year. Rear Admiral Gherardi desires to complete a full three years in command or the North Atlantic station, and there is no reason to doubt that his wishes will be complied

desires to complete a tult three years in command or the North Atlantic station, and there is no reason to doubt that his wishes will be complied with.

THE NEW YORK NAVY VARD'S COMMANDANT.
Who will succeed Rear Admiral Braine in command of the New York Navy Yard in April next is uncertain. Rear Admiral Rimberly seems to be this only available officer of that rank and the concensus of opinion here is that he will be the officer selected. Commander Gillis and captain Henry Erben are also mentioned for the command.
The squadron of evolution will continue its operations for at least another year, several new vessels probably being added during the summer.
About a year hence Rear Admiral harmony is expected to retire from the presidency of the Light House Board. Commodore Walker will then succeed him, and the vessels of his command will be distributed among other stations.

RECENT NAVY PETITIONS.

It is not true that Captain Philip, commanding the Atlanta, refused to forward the petition of the men or that vessel. It was received several days ago with a very strong inderesment from that officer, though it is understood that he did not recommend the abolition of the marines on shipboard. Petitions have now been received from nearly all the men on board the Chicago, the Boaton, the Atlanta, the Dale and the Philadelphia. The men of the latter vessel petition for an increase of pay, all the others tray for the abolition of the marines as well as for an increase of pay.

It is now learned that Ceionel Webb, acting commistion at the best to of the service. Colonel Webb not only will forward the petition, but will give it his approval.

NAVY ORDERS.

Orders have been lessued by the Navy Department to put the United States steamer Swatara out of commission at the Marine corps, did not refuse to commission at the Marine commander E. W. Watson, Chief Engineer J. L. D. Bosswick and Passed Assistant Lingineer W. A. Mintzer, three months leave: Surgeon W. S. Jones, six weeks, and Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, three months' sick l

CONCERNING CERTAIN AIR SHIPS,

THE SANGUINE CLAIMS OF INVENTORS WILL NOT STAND INVESTIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :-People who hope to enjoy a ride in an air ship or flying machine some day or other find in the inter views with Messrs. Dewey and Pennington, in the HERALD of the 18th inst., little reason to believe the good time is at hand. When they examine the project closely the bottom will be knocked out of their expectations, at least in the cases there illus-

trated. Mr. Dewey, of Grand Rapids, Mich., says, on behalf of the more ambitious of the projects described, that the Post Office officials in Washington "have not yet realized the fact that in a few months from now a man will be able to fly over to the Continent of Europe on Saturday night and return in time for business on Monday morning." Mr. Pennington says:—"When the vessel is di-rected on its course it is expected that it will whird through the air at the rate of fully two hun-

rected on its course it is expected that it will whirt through the air at the rate of fully two nundred miles per hour, according to the computations made of the resistance of air," Wheel There is speed for you!!

CHICAGO WIND SPEED NOT A SAFE STANDARD.
Admitting the high speed possible in Chicago airthe learned computers erred grievously in supposing that their figures hold good overywhere. For example, the 100 horse power that is to propel his skip 200 miles per hour in Chicago can make it travel only about 37 miles per neur anywhere else. Proof:—Excepting in Chicago a body moving at a speed of 220 miles per hour through air at about 32 degrees Fahrenheit will encounter a resistance of 200 pounds per square foot if it be a plain surface moving flatwise sgainst the wind.

Suppose that, on account of the spindle scape of the body of Mr. Fennington's machine, this pressure is reduced to 40 pounds per square foot of section. Then if 700 square feet section be nuttiplied by 40, the pressure in pounds per square foot, and by 17,000, the speed in feet per square foot, and by 17,000, the speed in feet per square foot, and by 17,000, the speed in feet per minute, and if the product be divided by 33,000, we have tor quotient 14,932; and this is the number of horse power required to propal his machine 200 miles per hour. But he will do it with 100 horse power!

The speeds being proportional to the cube roots of the propelling powers Mr. Pennington's machine with 100 horse powers Mr. Pennington's machine with 100 horse power should attain thirty-seven and one-half miles per hour in still air provided its stape reduces air resistance to one-fifth, but as it wait not do so the speed will be much less. Either of the machines illustrated would be torn to finders, as it strock by a toroado, if forced through the air by any power at such great speed.

WHY KENTRIAS ARK INCINCULUS.

Even though arial navigation has been clearly demonstrated and its reasibility admitted by competent engineers, with means now available, yet competent observers hesitate to accept the broad claims and sanguing promises of inventors of air ships. Their incredulity is due to the failure of so many projects for which, as in the present case, almost impossible feats are invariably promised. Enthusiasm and ignorance of mechanical principles can never be substituted for close study and careful experiment.

can never be substituted for cless study and careful experiment.

On the other hand we see ignorant critics who loudly assert that the thing is impreciable, or useless even if practicable, but they never prove either proposition. Their method is generally either to feign superior knowledge-often venturing to prophosy—or to ridicale what they do not understand.

not understand.

If by some good fortune the cranks could be induced to drup the subject for a few years and give no occasion for absurd criticism we might hope that some one would take courage and build a machine that would be sure to succeed.

JOHN P. HOLLAND.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28, 1891.

TO EXPERIMENT WITH THE STREETS.

Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, Thatcher M. Adams, C. F. Chandler, D. H. King and F. V. Greene, who, at the request of Mayor Grant, have become members

the request of Mayor Grant, have become members of an advisory committee on street cleaning, have decided to take ite district between Tweuty-eighth and Fortieth streets and the Last and North kivers as a field for observation.

Those whom I saw yesterday said that their duties were limited to simply getting information and collecting statistics showing the cost of street craning in the various districts.

Mr. Chindler is of the opinion that the method which obtains in Paris may be available in New York—that is a man may be given two or three blocks to keep clean and he will manifest a certain pride in the theyoughness of his work as contrasted with that of other men, and will in the end afford satisfactory service to the city.

# PURSUES A MILLINER.

Miss Florence Birch, of Bay Shore, L. I., Made the Victim of a Series of Dastardly Persecutions.

HER TOWNSPEOPLE AROUSED

First Her Store Was Set on Fire, Then Anonymons Letters Were Written ab nt Her, and on Friday Night Her Stock of Goods Was Deliberately Ruined.

The people of Bay Shore, L. L, are much angered by the series of dastardly outrages perpetrated by unknown persons on Miss Florence Birch, a highly respected young woman of the place.

Miss Birch, until vory recently, kept a millinery store in the village, but the persecutions to which she has been subjected have finally driven her out of business and compelled her to close up her little

There is no known reason assigned for the cowardly acts of her enemies. Her persecutors are entirely unknown, and their acts form the strangest and most unaccountable series of outrages committed for many a day on Long Island. The first was committed about ten days ago, when in the night Jacob Smith, owner of the building, discovered a fire in the rear of Miss Birch's store. The alarm was given and the fire was put out before it had done much damage, except to the contents of the building. Conavidence, however, was discovered that the place had been fired by an incendiary.

Miss Birch, in spite of her loss, pluckily went to work to repair the damages to her goods and soon

resumed business. A few days later a large number of scurrilous letters were sent through the village post office to prominent people of the place. Among those who

prominent people of the place. Among those who received letters were Messrs. Trumbull, Smith, Corwin and Anderson. The letters were all written by the same hand and made horrible charges against Miss Birch in vile language.

The writer was undoubtedly the person, or was instigated by the person, who started the fire, and it was thought that the letters would be the means of detecting the guilty parties. But no success attended investigation.

THE LAST STROKE.

On Friday morning Miss Birch entered herstore—to find that some miscreant had broken in during the night and ruined her entire stock. Bonnets and hats had been cut to pieces, ribbons and dress fabries torn to shreds, while relis of costly velvets and silks had been taken down from the shelves and burned in the cylinder stove together with spools of silk and thread and other articles.

The havoe and ruin was complete and the floor of the store was strewn with the remains of the destroyed goods.

When this last outrage became known tha citi.

when this last outrage became known the citization of May Shore were so means of that an indignation meeting was immediately called and steps taken to discover and punish the guilty persons at all costs. all costs.

A detective has been employed and a committee appointed consisting of Fire Chief Smith, W. S. Nelson and O. N. Clock, who have been instructed to spare no money or means to discover the perpetrature of the outrage and bring them to justice.

The sympathy of the whole community is with Miss Birch, who is much prostrated and discouraged over her persecution and losses. The young lady resides with her parents and is a prominent member of the Methodiat church in the village.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTHERN FAMILY.

MORE MONEY, FOOD AND CLOTHING HAVE BEEN SENT BY BEBALD READERS. Brighter days than have been known for a long time are certainly in store for the destitute Southern family, of whom mention has been made

in the HERALD for the last two days. Many additional letters were received yesterday, asking for the name and address of the stricken ramily, which, at the earnest solicitation of the proud and once wealthy Richmond lady, was withheld from publication. The information has been given in every instance that an address has accompanied the letters of inquiry.

In addition to the \$118, acknowledged in Sunday's Herald, \$47 was received yesterday, making a total of \$155 thus far received at the Harald office. This amount takes no account of the money, food and clothing conveyed to the reduced family by visitors.

A number of macris called on the feeting and the standard of macris called on the feeting and the standard of family, which, at the earnest solicitation of the

A number of people called on the family in their apology of a home in West Forty-eighth street yesterday and on Saturday evening. They rendered material relief, offered words of comfort and sympathy, and heard the story of distress and poverty and of former wealth and comfort from the lips of

the aged lady.

"How have you managed to live without money and with an invalid daughter and three children to care for?" inquired a gentleman of the octogenurian mother.

"It is difficult to answer," was the reply. "First I soid what I could do without. Then I pawned all the clothing I could spare and the few articles that I cherished from association. When everything

the clothing I could spare and the few articles that I cherished from association. When everything was gone I don't know how we did live, but I think God cared for us."

The following contributions were received at the Herando office yesterday:—J. E. A., A Stranger and G. G., \$10 cach; W. I. 1., \$5; M. Charlos S., \$3: In Memorism (Philadelphia), E. D., R. I. G. and A. A. L., \$2 cach, and M. M., \$1. Total, \$37.

The money will be forwarded to the family, who have great need of it, to-day, It will be expended for food, clothing, medicine and coal and other necessities of which the family stand greatly in need.

## SWINDLED THE MISSIONARIES.

BOWERY DRUNKARDS SPENT THE DIMES FOR DRINK INSTEAD OF FOOD.

Two missionaries who started out to reform hard drinkers of the Bowery have given up in despair. The missionaries were attracting the attention of many Bowery idlers yesterday when I first saw many Bowery idlers yesterday when I first saw them. They had stationed themselves near Canal street, opposite a saloon whose side doors are open on Sunday. It is daily frequented by over twelve hundred of New York's most degraded outcasts. The missionaries held Bibles in their hands. When they caught sight of a supposed victim of the saloon they would appreach and closely question hira. The most common question they put was, "What are you going into that place for?" and the most common answer was. "To get a drink, if any of the boys will set them up."

The missionaries would then give their victim a

the most common answer was. "To get a drink, if any of the boys will set them up."

The missionaries would then give their victim a brief lecture on the evils of strong drink and end by giving the man ten cents to get a sandwich and a bowl of coffee at a neighboring coffee house. It was not long before the missionaries had more victims willing to be turned away from the saloon than they could attend to.

Instead of going to the coffee house the outcasts would go around the block to a cheap liquor saloon and there spend the dimes the missionaries gave them. Finally the missionaries' money gave out. Then they discovered that they had been swindled by those wh m they were trying to redeem, and they decided to remove to a district where there was less rum and more civilization.

When I questioned the men they told me that they were private missionaries sent from Connecticut by a wealthy gentleman who desires to stamp out the rum traille. They expended \$27\$ yesterday, and were disconsolate because they were not certain that they had reclaimed a single outcast.

SCHEMILL WAS A COOL ROBBER

Mrs. Nora Janssen, of No. 1,667 avenue A, was a complainant against Jesoph Schemill, sixteen years of age, of No. 1,679 avenue A, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, whom she declared had robbed her apariments during her absence last

robbed her apariments during her absence last Friday.

Mrs. Janssen occupies the first floor of the building No. 1,50 avenue A, and she told Police Justice Diver that her rooms had been ransacked during her absence Friday aftornoon. The goods taken consisted of a gold watch, cuff buttons and carrings valued at 500.

Two boys, George Fuchs and Joseph Smith, who live in the same house, told her that they had seen Schemill leave her rooms. One thing that the boys observed, too, was that a gold watch shone through a hole in the prisoner's vest pocket. The prisoner, too, had exhibited the other articles to the boys and given one of them a gold cuff button in exchange for a cigarette.

Mrs. Janssen complained to the East Eightyeighth street police, and Detective Doran arrested Schemill. The prisoner to the Police Justice Diver that the boys themselves had robbed the woman and were only making him a scapegoat. The prisoner was held in Sold to appear at General Sessions.

George S. Little, a clerk in Butler Brothers' notion store at No. 380 Broadway, was accused in the Tombs Police Court yesterday of having stolen a \$1,000 for examination.

number of coatly revolvers from the firm. He was held in \$300 bail. He was detected, it was said, by a private detective becoming a clerk in the store and seeing Little putting a revolver from the showcase into his hlp pucket.

Little is married and is a member of a well known family.

ARRESTED FOR HALEY'S MURDER.

A MEMBER OF THE INFAMOUS GROWLER GANG CAPTURED IN CONNECTICUE.

A most cowardly murder, committed over a year ago, was recalled yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court when a member of the "Growler Gang" was arraigned as one of the persons who brutally clubbed a young man to death.

The "Growler Gaug" held forth in the vicinity of Ninth avenue and West Twenty-eighth street. It received its name from the fact that the members did little else but "rush the growler." They levied ribute on people in the vicinity and on passers by to purchase beer. They would usually beat persons who refused to contribute.

Charles Haley, a young baker, lived with his parents at No. 528 West Twenty-eighth street, near which several of the gang lived. He had incurred their cumity by rotusing to join in their orgies.

Haley's parents went out for a walk about eight o'clock in the evening of January 19, 1990, leaving their son reading. Half an hour later they returned and were informed that Charles had mer with an accident. They found him lying, bleeding and unconscious, in front of the tenement at No. 578 West Twenty-eighth street.

He had left the house soon after his parents went out and was met by the "Growler Gang," leading members of which were George Hallilay, William Lloyd and John Anderson, alias Jing. The gang demanded money with which to buy beer, and when Haley declined to supply it the members of the gang gave him a terrible beating, his skull was fractured, and a few days later he died. parents at No. 528 West Twenty-eighth street, near

His skull was fractured, and a few days later he died.

All of the gang escaped, but Policeman John Roberts subsequently arrested John Anderson, who was hold. He has not yet been tried.

Halliday's parents moved from West Twenty-eighth street to No. 215 Franklin street, Groenpoint, and from the latter place Policeman Roberts traced Halliday to Dayville, Conn., where he was employed as a metal worker.

He arrested Halliday on Saturday night and arrived just in time yesterday to arraign his prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Justice McMahon remanded Halliday for examination to-day.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

DELEGATES WANNED AGAINST A BOGUS ORGAN-

IZATION-OTHER PROCEEDINGS. At the meeting of the Central Labor Union at Clarendon Hall yesterday the Arbitration Committee reported that it had communicated with boss gold beaters at Red Bank, Centreville and Hoboken regarding the employment of non-union men and they had indicated that they were willing

men and they had indicated that they were willing to employ union men. The committee will pay them a visit.

Delegate McLaughlin announced that some persons were going about collecting subscriptions for a bogue labor organization anown as the Atlas Club and warned his brother delegates against them. Branches Nos. 6 and 9 of the United Order of Capenters withdrew from the body.

A letter was read from a telegraph operator, John T. Mchirde, in which he warmiy denounced Arbitration Commissioner Donovan and Factory inspector Connelly as political heelers.

"These barnacles of the old parties," the letter said, "are fellows who get up some sort of a ghost dance and appear in the night time to governors and legislators as spirits of a great labor party demanding more beef for their representatives and tribes, but when they succeed in getting more beef they fold their grips and steal away, never once thinking of the poor tribes toiling on the limited reservation allowed them by avarice and greed."

The letter was placed on file for future references

The letter was placed on file for future ref-TO AID ALABAMA MINERS.

THE CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION WILL PRO-DUCE A PLAY FOR THEIR BENEFIC. The Central Labor Federation held its regular weekly meeting at No. 385 Bowery, yesterday. The

Buttonhole Makers' Union reported that it had broken up a combination of bosses formed to destroy its union, and had won five strikes and gained 200 members in a week. It was announced that a benefit would be given next Tuesday evening at the Thalia Theatre for the

next Tuesday evening at the Thaila Theatre for the benefit of the Alabama miners. The play, "Honest Labor," will be performed:

Bakers' Union No. 1 reported that it would organize the English speaking bakers on the west side of town, and Confectioners' Union No. 7 would organize those on the east side this week.

The Hebrow Painters' Union reported that the German Painters' Union was fighting them and trying to force them to join the German Union. The matter will be investigated.

Typographical Union No. 7 reported that it had received a charter from the International Typographical Union No. 374.

The New York Jewellers' Union and the Jacket Makers' Union sent in their credentials. This makes seventy organizations in the Federation in good standing.

MEETING OF "BIG SIX."

Typographical Union No. 6 held its regular monthly meeting at Clarendon Hall yesterday. The meeting was largely attended.

The bill which recently passed the Assembly creating a State printing office was approved, and creating a State printing office was approved, and a committee was appointed to appear before the Senate and urge its passage by that body.

The circular of President Gempers, of the American Federation of Labor, requesting the Legislature to submit the question of women's sullrags to a general vote, was also approved.

It was decided to send delegates to the Printing Trades Council, which meets twice monthly at No. 98 Forsyth street.

The committee appointed to revise the scale had nothing new to report. The chief point in the new scale will be regarding complicated book work being done on time. Forty new members joined the union.

BRICKLAYERS VS. BRICKLAYERS. There are chances that there will be trouble between the bricklayers' unions of this city and Union No. 7. At the recent convention of the international Bricklayers' Union, held in Toronto. No. 7 was suspended because it did not pay up strike assessments. This union has two thousand members, while the other unions in this city have about thirty-five hundred. No. 7 refused to send delegates to the Convention, but the others sent

delegates, and they are pledged to carry out the decisions of the Convention.

No. 7 not being in good standing, must be left out in the cold unless other arrangements are soon made. If some compromise is not made the city will witness the unusual sight of one union strik-

ing against another.

None of the bricklayers' unions is a member of the Building Trades Council, and the Central Labor Union will not take part in the fight if it comes to a fight. It is understood that the other unions will make a final appeal to No. 7 to straighten itself with the International Union before resorting to extreme measures.

#### treme measures. NOTES ABOUT LABOR.

It appears that the various palutors' unions are not united on the enforcement of the eight hour rule this spring. The Progressive Painters' Union has just decided not to enforce the eight hour rule on boat and ship work, while the conference of painters' unions has decided that the sight hour system must be enforced on all classes of work. A meeting of all unions will be held to consider the

matter.

The Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union has decided to adopt the eight hour system. A special metting will be held on February 2 to decide on the date on which to enforce the domand. A committee has been appointed to wait on the Steamsters' Union and co-operate with them if possible. This union will put in its eight hour demand august 1.

Licorge W. Middleton, who was a delegate to the

Angusti. Middleton, who was a delegate to the State (ouvention of the American Federation of Labor, recently held in Albany, returned to this city yesterday. Among the good things accomplished by the Federation, he said, was the settlement of the strike of 500 girls employed by the United States Collar Company, of Troy. The girls were out against a reduction and stated their case to Arbitration Commissioner Donovan, who advised them to return to work. They would not and appealed to the Federation, which sent a committee to the company, settled the strike and in some cases obtained an advance of wages.

### KELLER CLEARED HIS SALOON.

When James Keller, thirty-one years old, a saloon keeper at No. 713 Sixth street, attempted to close his saloon at twelve o'clock yesterday morning there was a crowd of loungers in the place who re

fused to go out. Keller insisted upon their going, and finally one of them, John Carroll, a laborer, twenty-three years old, of No. 109 avenue C, attacked him.

Relier discharged a pistol at the crowd, and s builet barely missed Carroll's head.

Relier was arrested by a policeman of the Union Market station and locked up. tarroll and the rest of his companions then concluded to go home Keller claims that the shooting was done in self-defence.